RECONSTRUCTION.

GEORGIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Political Affairs in Georgia-Mass Meeting of Negrow, in Macon-Speeches by White and Colored Meu-Georgia to Remain a Demo-

erativ State, &c. MACON, Ga., March 27, 1867. The papers of Georgia are wheeling into ranks in sup-port of the reconstruction measures. They palliate their own consciences, and endeavor to satisfy the people for This change by declaring the measures to have been forced upon them by the conqueror. And so they have; but the ic voice is now so loud in favor, of restoration that the newspapers dare not dispegard it longer. I know not of a single public journal in this State that advises the people to vote "ke convention." The number of dis is anything but agreeable to this class to lose the right of franchise, held so dearly by a free people, and it is to be of the country contemplate veting in bodies for tickets of their own. They will vote, however; that is certain, of the Northern preachers that have been to preach and instruct the negroes. These late masters. Let by gones be by gones is the ofor the negroes to hold towards the whites and for the whites to hold towards the government. To do this bey are encouraged by the most brilliant generals in the

army. To accept the terms of the Sherman

of less rank who distinguished themselves on

bill, our people have been urged by Generals Lee. Beau huston, Gordon, Longstreet, Taylor; and many

bill, our people have been urged by Generals Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, Gordon, Longstreet, Taylor; and many
others of less rank who distinguished themselves on
hard-fought battie-fields, are known to favor the earliest
restoration possible. Another era has come in Georgia
with in as remarkable in the history of the State as
anything that has transpired.

On yesterday (26th) a large mass meeting of colored
voters was held in this city, which was addressed by
both colored and white orators. Resolutions, which it is
not necessary to publish in full, were adopted, thanking
the government for the constitutional amendment and
the cherman bill. After the adoption of the resolutions
Rev. Mr. Turner, a bright, intelligent colored man, dedivered a most forcible and eloquent address, the tenor
of which was for the colored race to educate themselves
up to the standard required of them to make them the
political equals of the whites. He said, in the course of
his remarks, that he was far from saying that no good
had resulted from the institution of slavery. In the
mysterious providence of God beneficial results had been
evoked from it. He reminded the sable audience that
not only had the South been guilty of the sin of slavery,
but that the country was once a nation of slaveholders,
and that the constitution had upheld slavery.
He believed that God designed the evangelization of
Africa through the means of the colored race in,
America, and drew a glowing vision of Ethiopia emerging from under the clouds of ignorance and superstition.
We have been here, said the speaker, two hundred and
fifty years, and our white friends will bear witness to
the unparallelied docility and submission with which we
bore the yoke of bondage, in contrast with the slaves of
Greece, the bondmen of Egypt and the seris of Russia.
In this respect we challenge the word to find our equals,
lawty is dead—we are tree. Many of our white friends
declare they are glad of it, and scores of ministers have
told us of the peculiar satisfaction they now f

the soil, it will take many years to alter the preponderance of the voting of this section, increased as it has
been by the addition of negre voters. It is extremely
doubtful, therefore, whether any property or educational
qualification for voting would be desired to be engrafted
by the people in the constitution of the State. The
megroes of the Southern portion of the State would oppose any restriction, as it would disfranchise so many of
them; and the white portion of the Northern section
would oppose any restriction, as education and property
are both there at so great a discount. But the beginning
has been made for a union of the white and black races
in political matters, whose results will be the confirming
and establishing of the political status of the State. I
predict, therefore, in opposition to previous opinions—
expressed, however, before the element of negre suffrage was embraced in the calculation—Georgia a democraite State for a length of years. The meeting of yesterday has a significance beyond anything I have yet
mentioned. It is an invitation to candidates to seek
negro votes. Negroes must henceforth, at least in this
section, where they are equal in number to the white
voters, be admitted to political caucuses, and I cannot
shink they will always be willing to be left out of nomination for offices.

TEXAS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Military Bill in the State-Indifference of the People-Number of Troops on the Rie BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 23, 1867.

By the arrival of the steamship St. Mary from New Orleans we are informed that the Military bill is about going into practical operation in the Southern States. While the local press of Brownsville, like the great ciations, regarding it as 'one of the most cause sse and inexcusable ourrages ever perpetrated upon an enslaved people," the great majority of citizens are perfacily indifferent to it or to any other act of the government at Washington. The people on the American side of the Rio Grande have never been particularly "loyal" or particularly rebellious. Their close proximity to the over shifting political scenes on the Mexican side, the ever shifting political scenes on the Mexican side, the fact that the great majority have for a greater or less time resided in Mexico has demoralized them in the master of allegiance. They are always quite willing to accept the situation, whatever it may be, and are never known to cry out, "We will not have this man to reign over us." Nor is it probable that the border will be in any way affected by the change. Slavery practically had no existence there long before the war. There are no freedmen to create disturbance, and, though crimes are by no means seldom, the most exacting radical in the world could find no fault with the energy, determination and impartiality displayed in bringing crimmals to justice.

The number of troops now in the sub-district of the Rio Grande is very small, probably not seven hundred men for active duty. These occupy a line not far from a few hundred miles in length, and it is not probable, with the civil administration of affairs.

SENERAL POPE'S DISTRICT.

The Civil Rights Bill to be Enforced in Ala-bama No Rebel War Debts of the State to be Paid.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2, 1867. MONIGOMERY, Ala., April 2, 1867.

General Swayne, who is charged with the administration of the Military bill in Alabama, says a literal compliance with the Civil Rights bill will be exacted, and payments for services rendered the State during the war are peremptorily forbidden.

General Pope will establish his headquarters at Atlanta.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S DISTRICT.

the Hegistration of Voters in Completed. RICHMOND, April 2, 1867. General Schoffeld has issued an order suspending all ections until the registration is completed. In the

meantime the vacancies occurring will be filled by the

ARKANSAS UNION STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, April 2, 1867. A State Union Convention, consisting of one hundred and fifty-six delegates, including three negroes, and encreenting fifty counties, met this evening at the State

chosen permanent Chairman, and made an eloquent and stirring speech, congratulating the State as the pioneer in reconstruction. Committees on statform and resolutions were appointed, and resolutions were appointed, and resolutions depend inviting General Ord and Governor Morphy to seats to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI.

Letter from £x-United States Senator Albert (2. Brown, of Minisalppi, Theor, Hinds county, Miss., March 22, 1867. Your letter of the 19th, inviting an expression of my views on the situation of our public affairs, was re-

views on the situation of our public affairs, was received yesterday.

Since the surrender I have not meddled in political
affairs, and have studiously avoided every act that might
be construed into an attempt to interfere in mattern with
which a "proscribed rebel" had nothing to do. Even
now I hesitate as to the propriety of the course I am
about to take in answering your inquiries. As I do not
voiunteer my opinions I hope to escape consure for expressing them. To those who think it most becoming
men in my situation to keep quiet I am free to say,
"that is yery much my own opinion."

As I speak rejuctantly you will not be surprised if I
say as little as possible. To my mind it is only necessary to fix in our thoughts the present political status of
the Southern States to enable us without an effort to arrive at proper conclusions as to what these States ought
to do.

I have said when we laid down our arms and acknowledged ourselves conquered we ceased to have any political rights which the conqueror was bought to respoct. I am not to be understood in this as saying that the conqueror may rightfully do with us as he pleases. He is bound to treat us as he has treated other conquered people, and as other conquerors have their conquered in modern times. Whether he does so or not, not we, but God and the civilized world must be the judges.

If the conqueror imposes harsh and inhuman terms he degrades himself and not his victim. It is to my mind exceedingly absurd for a conquered people to talk of being degraded by submitting to the will of the conqueror. Is a lone traveller, without arms, degraded because he submits to be robbed by a bandit? I am not comparing our conquerors to a bandit, but I am saying we are unarmed, helpless and as completely in their power as a solitary footman in the power of robbers. It remains to be seen whether they will honor themselves by tempering mercy with power or degrade themselves, not us, by a contrary course. We have nothing to do but submit.

It does seem to me that some of our people, after

not us, by a contrary course, we have nothing to do but submit.

It does seem to me that some of our people, after swallowing a camel, are now straining at a gnat. After taking down at a gulp negro emancipation, and all the attendant measures, I am incredulous as to their straining their throats by swallowing the new batch of measures proposed by Congress. It is a nauseating dose, and I would not take it if I could help myself. But I know the doctor; if I don't take this, and do it promptly, he will, on his next round, give me something worse, and very likely stand by and make me take it. It is a part of his system to give very sickening doses and in quick succession,

this subject.

As to educating the negro and letting him vote, I should not oppose it as an original proposition, if it was to be done at the right time, in the right way, and by the right men. The negro is a fixture in this country. He is not going to be driven out. Nor is his executs from the is not going to be driven out. Nor is his executs from the country desirable. I am frank in saying, if they, every one of them, could be packed in a balloon, carried over the water and emptied into Africa, I would not have it done, unless, indeed, it were already arranged that the batloon should return by way of Germany, ireland, Scotland, &c., and bring us a raturn cargo of white laborers.

If the flegro is to stay here, and it is desirable to have him do so, what is the duty of the intelligent white man towards him? Why, to educate him, admit him when sufficiently instructed to the right of votting, and as ranidly as possible prepare him for a safe and rational enjoyment of that "equality before the law," which as a free man he has a right to claim, and which we cannot long refuse to give.

I have a scheme of my own on this subject, based, I think, on a rational and comprehensive view of the relations existing in this country between the two races, but I forbear to give it, as it has been superseded by the much more ultra and I fear dangerous scheme submitted by Congress, and which we shall be compelled to accept in all vas amplitude.

Pardon the digressions and prolixities into which I am but too conscious of having run, and I will draw this letter to a close.

I think we shall be compelled to submit to all that Congress has done or may do, and this being so I would have our people do it as gracefully as possible—not indeed pretending they like it—that would be disgraceful—but without any nurmarings or childsh regrets.

Only a word in conclusion—I carnestig hope every white man in the State who is not disqualitied will make every needful preparation to vote when the time comes; and that all who can vote will do so cal

Very truly and faithfully, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen.

A. G. BROWN.

Another Letter from Governer Patton.

EXECTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMEN, Ala, March 27, 1867.

Hon, Albert Voormus, Lieutenant Governor of Louisians, New Orleans:

A heavy press of business has prevented an earlier reply to your favor of the 6th inst. You perhaps have seen in the public prints a letter which I wrote a short time since on the general political situation.

It seems to me that it is the true feeling of the Southern people to contribute their best influence in favor of an early organization of their respective States, in accordance with the requirements of the recent Reconstruction act. Congress claims the right to control this whole question. In my humble judgment it is unwise to contend longer against its power or to struggle further against its repeatedly expressed will.

I am clearly of the opinion that an appeal to the courts would accomplish no good. If a test case were brought before the judiciary it would open up a series of the most complicated questions which perhaps ever engaged the attention of any tribunal. Questions of such vast magnitude could not speedly be disposed of. They would necessarily require much time; and before a conclusion could be reached the Southern States, in all probability, would be fully reorganized under the Congressional plan. Indeed, the supplemental bill provides specifically for a reorganization; and the only practical question is, who will participate in the work? If the many do not cooperate in the movement and give it a proper shape, the few will carry it to completion, and there is no telling what discrimination may be made against the nonactionists. Very respectfulty.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY. By Johnson, Miller & Hall. 6 lots on Classon av. 109 feet from Lafayette av., each \$750 8 lots on Atlantic av., 109 feet from New Yorkav., each \$80 1 gore lot adjoining above. 1,000 2 two story brick houses and lots on 6tn av., 53 feet from Wyckoff at, each 10,200 1 four story brick store and lot on Myrtle av., corner Grand av. 2,200 1 four story brick store and lot adjoining. 3,000
2 lots on n. s. of Wyckoff st., 100 feet w. of Grand av., each
Grand st, each NEW YORK PROPERTY. Three story brick house and lot No. 288 Front st. 12,000 Three story brick house and lot No. 288 Front st. 8,100 Four story brick house and lot No. 318 Water st. 7,500 Three story brick house and lot No. 316 Water st. 9,500 Three story brick house and lot No. 316 Water st. 1,200
2 lots on south side of West 43d st., 175 ft. cast of 11th

MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Queretare-Streng'h of the Liberale as Esti-mated on the Prentier-Escobedo Reports the Enemy Heyamed In. &c. MATAMORAS, March 22, 1867.

Up to the present date the armies in the vicinity of Cherciaro, as far as heard from, are at a stand still. A San Luis letter, dated March 6, says business continues at a standstill in consequence of the anxiety as to the result of operations. in the vicinity of Querétaro. Meximilian was still there with ten thousand men, four thousand of whom are for-

eigners.

President Juarez is still at San Luis. Several prestamos
have been levied—one of \$70,000 and another of

\$150,000. Another of \$300,000 is anticipated.

The imperialists are concentrating all their avail forces. According to the reports large prestamos were exacted from the various places occupied by them pre-vious to their departure, and great excesses committed.

Ing extract of a fetter from ESCOGGO:—

HACENDA DE ALVARADO, March 7, 1867.

I arrived here to day with the Army Corps of the NorthGeneral Corons, with the Army Corps of the Northria. Aureliano Rivera, with his brigade, is at Guesta Colorado. Carvajal ought to arrive to-day at San Juan del Rio.
The enemy has established his outposts outside of Queretaro. It is there he proposes to resist our attack. The two
armies are in sight of each other.

sions, amounting to about 6,000 men. occupying the city of Mexico, Puebla (*) Orizaba and the State of Yucatan.

Republican Forces,—The republicans have five army corps, composed as follows:—

First Corps—General Mariano Escobedo chief in command, having under his command Generals Geronimo Treviño, Sostenes Rocha, Naranjo and some 6,000 men; the contingent of Durango and Zacatecas, commanded by Generals Mixuel Auza, Gomez Portugal and Aureliano Rivera, amounting to 4,000 men; the forces of Antonio Carvajal, amounting to 600 or 700 men, and the contingent of Guanajuato, under command of Generals Leon Guzman, Florencio Antillon, Riucon Gallardo, &c., amounting to 4,000 men.

Army of the Contre.—General Regules, 4,000; General Riva Palacio, 3,000; General Francisco Velez, 1,200.

Total, 8,200.

Army of the West.—Under General Ramon Corona, Julio Garcia and Marques, 8,000 men.

Army of the South.—Generals Juan Alvarez, Diego Alvarez, Pinzon and Timeneo, 5,000 men, and Leiva and Altamirano, 2,200.

Army of the East.—Generals Porfirio Diaz and Rafael Benvides, amounting to from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

Partison Corps.—General Martinez, 2,500; Cuella, 400; J. Casio and Pantony, 500; Colonel Martinez, 300; Fragoso, 400; Rodriguez Bosarda, 200; Florentino Mercada, 300; Juan N. Mendez, 300; Fernandez Garcia, 600; Eulogia Parra, 1,000; General Allatarro, 1,000. Total, 7,500.

Considering omissions, we do not think we exaggerate in counting the guerillas scattered throughout the

Einigia Parra, 1,000; teneral Altarro, 1,000. Total, 7,500.

Considering omissions, we do not think we exaggerate in counting the guerillas scattered throughout the country as 10,000 strong.

The general total of the republican forces is stated as follows:

General Escobedo.

First contingent at Durango, San Luis and Zacatecas.

4,000
Antonio Carrajal.

Contingent of Guarajuato.

4,000
Army of the Centre

8,200
Army of the West.

8,500

the city of Mexico.

On the night of the 13th of the present month, the advanced guard of the enemy at Santa Ross, composed of two hundred men, deserted, leaving their officer wourded, and presented themselves to the libral commander. The scarcity of supplies has demoralized their traces.

wounded, and presented themselves to the libral commander. The scarcity of supplies has demoralized their stream. And the greater this is the worse will be their stream. The merchants have been ordered to give up all the rice, beens, coffee, again and sait, and everything that may be demanded. A contribution has been laid on the farmers to supply tweive beeves daily, and others fifteen, and all the quantity of corn they need. Besides there is being collected with the greatest stringency, eight dollars on the thousand (in advance every year), and one per cent, of which we spoke in our previous number. The order has been issued from headquarters to the Prefect to furnish forty men daily to replace the defections in the army. From this the number of desertions can be ascertained.

The reports in reference to the sentiments of the people at Saif Luis and other important points in the linterior are very numerous and conflicting. There can be little doubt, however, that the Juarez government has, either from necessity or choice, levide pressure to an enormous extent, resulting not unfrequently in the impoverishment of those called upon to contribute. These exactions are required to be promptly paid, and on the result twice the amount is often sacrificed in order to raise that demanded. By far the greater proportion of this comes from foreigners, whose feelings towards the liberals are very bitter, and who delight to opread statements of their assured and probable discomfuture. As to the Mexicans, but few of them have anything to less and as ever they cry vice for the winning cause. I am, however, strong in the conviction that the great mass of the people care no more for the liberal government than for any other; that they have no idea that peace and quiet are to result from the triumph of Juarez or the withdrawal of Maximilian, but in any case are entirely careless of the political future, having come to regard civil war and anarchy, robbery and murder as the normal condition of society.

The French Squadron Sails from Havana-Marshal Bazalue Sails First. HAVANA, March 27—P. M.

Several of the French ships-of-war sailed this morn-ing, the Souverain taking the lead, and then followed former playing martial airs as they glided along the tranquil waters of Havana. There was something plaint-ive and sentimental in the music selected, nothing of an enthusiastic or warlike character. The rest of the squadron will leave to-day.

Marshal Bazaine excused himself from an invitation he had from the Captain General to due with his Excellency.

sertion of Maximilian's Troops—Investment of Mexico City, &c. Washington, April 2, 1867. Official news from San Luis Potosi up to the 11th ult.

has been received in this city, with the following infor-

place yet. General Escobedo had been appointed to the command of the concentrated armies of the north, west and centra. General Trevino had succeeded General Escobedo as commander of the army of the north. Maximilian and his troops were at Queretaro fortify

Maximilian and his troops were at Querétaro fertifying the city. The liberals occupied Laestancia de las Vacas, nine miles west of Querétaro, on the Celaya road; Santa Rosa, ten miles north on the San Luis road; Cuerts det Chino, eight miles east on the road to the City of Mexico, and Ajeorto, close to the south. The city was therefore surrounded on all sides, and the communications entirely cut off.

Maximilian bad attempted to send reconnoitering parties out of the city of Querétaro, but they invariably went over to the liberals, stating that the troops inside were very much demoralized, and that all the natives would join the liberals as soon as they have an opportunity of doing so.

The imperialists had about 3,500 men at the city of Mexico, under Sabera Most of them had, however, been forcibly taken into the service, and cannot be relied on.

Generals Diego, Alvarez, Riva, Falacio, Martinez, Losio, Neles and others invest very closely the city of Mexico, and had anady isolated it from the interior.

Should Maximilian be captured at queretaro, as it is confauntly expected he will be Mexico and Vera Cruz this surrender without firing a single shot meca.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SPECIA' CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Policy of Colombia's Present Executive—Op-po'Ation of Congress and the People-Mos-quera Threatens Violence-Cause and Pro-gress of the Trouble, &c. PANANA, March 24, 1867.

The advances of the United States towards absorbing the whole northern portion of the American continent continue to be the theme of a class of writers in Central and South America, who are doing what they can to train the Spanish American people into hostility to the Great Republic. Not long since a second article on the subject was published in the Prensa, of Bogota, and, when taken in connection with the revolutionary move-

on the Bosphorus. The fullowing is an extract:—
Europe, alarmed at the growing power and invading spirit of the United States, which already begin to disturb the equilibrium of the world, cannot do less than lend its aid to the efforts which we may make to become a great nation and a possible barrier against the Anglo Saxon republic. It is a necessity for the European Powers to have some such barrier. Europe views with pleasure those concentrations of power which are taking place in the Old World as obstacles to the growth of Russia, and it would sympathize heartily with similar consolidations of States on this continent for the purpose of keeping the United States in check.

Such is the programme, and it need not be added that

Such is the programme, and it need not be added that England and France are at the bottom of it.

The press of Bogota complain bitterly of M from reaching the coast for transmission abroad. The

Before the arrival of the R. R. Curle had become havon in Begon Sefer Farms had sought in all uits to Congress for the sale of all the war vessels belonging to The local control of the sale of all the war vessels belonging to The local control of the sale of all the war vessels belonging to The local control of the sale of all the war vessels belonging to The local control of the sale of all the war vessels belonging to The local control of the sale of all the war vessels belonging to The local control of the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of all the war vessels belonging to the sale of th

edged by Congress, and the President finds bimself placed in an awkward position, and he has appar atty nothing left him to fail back upon but the soldiers. A serious out-break at any moment between the Executive and the people is looked for at Bogots.

English Vessel Prevented from Unloading at Valparalse—The Pires on Board American Ships in Port—The Arancanian Indians— Railroads in the South of Chile, &c. VALPARAISO, March 3, 1867.

There is very little of importance to write from this place. The allied squadron, which went to sea on the 31st of January, has returned after a cruise in the direc-tion of the island of Juan Fernandez, and is quietly lying at anchor in the bay, with no prospect of going to sea again in some time. Reports have been received from Montevideo that the Spanish fleet is preparing to leave for the Pacific to resume hostilities, and work is being hastened on the fortifications and the Chilean war vessels undergoing repairs or fitting out. It is thought that four mouths will be sufficient for the completion of the works about Valparaiso, but I am of the impression that a year from now will find them in an unfinished condition. It is proposed to mount one hundred and ninety guns around the bay. Most of these are guns of from one hundred to five hundred pounds, including ten fifteen-inch. Rodmans, five four hundred and fifty Blakelys, and a large number of Parrotts. Most of these guns are already here, with carriages and ampunities and might have been mountained most have these guns are already here, with carriages and ammunition, and might have been mounted months ago had proper diligence been exercised. There are not over thirty guns in position now, and if the Spaniards should make their appearance soon Valparaise would find herself in a very awkward situation. The people are universally in favor of a renewal of the war, believing that with the new war material of Chile and the allied equadron the four republics will be more than a match for Spain's fleet. The Spaniards captured in the Covadonga are still kept in prison, and there they are likely to remain for a long period. No Spaniard is permitted to enter the country, and this exclusion has been so rigidly enforced that attempts were made to prevent mitted to enter the country, and this exclusion has been so rigidly enforced that attempts were made to prevent sallors of Spanish citizenship from landing from American vessels. Of course, upon the proper representations being made by our Consuls, Spaniards in such cases were treated as neutrals and permitted to come ashore, but it was very uneafe for such persons to ramble about much unless with a party strong enough to protect itself from violence. Last month there arrived in Valparaiso the ship Colina, under the English flag, from Malaga, a Spanish port. The ministers of the custom house refused to despatch the manifeste of her carge until they could confer with the Minister of Finance, who issued the following order:—

order to find a favorable spot for scuttling her. The crews of the ships were arrested and held for examination upon the suspicion of having fired the vessels; but the investigation failed to develop any information respecting the origin of the fires.

A few nights since the Mecklenburg bark Hersog Johann Albrecht struck on the reofs at the entrance to the bay, and sunk in deep water. I was out on a moonlight excursion with a party in the boats of the Pourtiff squadron, and saw the ship near the rocks, but did not suppose her to be in danger. We form within a few hundred yards of the vessel, while she was duffithed on the reofs; but the music of our band and the gavely of the party prevented us from noticing the shouts of the captain for assistation. Had he given proper signals of distress we should undoubtedly have seen them and yould have saved his ship without difficulty, as with twenty-five mean-of wars' boats we could have towed her nicely. As it was the captain only shouted and rang his bell, and the first thing we knew the ship had disappeared like a phantom. The crew were saved by some boats that happened to observe the ship just as she was going down.

The British bark Dorsetshire, coal laden from Chile ports, on entering the port of Coquimbo on the 18t ult. struck on a rock, was beached and became a total wreek.

Considerable progress has been recently made in the restriction of the Southern territories of Chile, occupied by

The British bark Dorsetshire, coal laden from Chile ports, on entering the port of Coquimbo on the 18t ult. struck, on a rock, was beached and became a total work, on the country of the

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

tain-Arrest of the Captain.

On Monday afternoon Coroner Gover was called on board the British schooner Ottawa, now lying in the bay, off Fort Hamilton, to take the ante-mortem examination of Freeman Tingley, first mate of the vessel, who had of Freeman Tingley, first mate of the vessel, who had been dangerously shot at sea on the evening of the 19th ultimo by a pistol in the bands of William H. Pyc, cap-tain of the Ottawa. The testimony taken fails to show any motive on the part of Captain Pyc for shooting his first officer, and it is charitable to believe that he was laboring under a temporary hallucination of mind at the time. He was secured and brought a prisoner to this port. Below will be found the depositions of the victum and two other witnesses, as also the verdict of the jury:—

time. He was seenred and brought a prisoner to this port. Below will be found the depositions of the victim and two other witnesses, as also the verdict of the jury:—

DEPOSITION OF THE VICTIM.

Freeman Tingley, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I am first mate on board the schooner Otiawa. Captain Wm. Pye; we sailed from Para, South America, on the 3d day of March, about seven o'clock P. M., I was standing by the mainmast; I was taking the attitude of the Polar star; the captain came along and asked me what I was doing; I told him I was taking the attitude of the Polar star; he asked what those men were doing down in the cabin, whom I supposed to be the second mate and steward; I told him I did not know; then he fired at me; the shot took effect in the fieshy part of my thigh, which was not serious; I then ran around under the main boom, where he ran after me and fired again, the ball taking effect in my left side above the hip; I halloced, when the slew-ard, who was in the cabin, came up, and the captain fired at him; I ran to the forecastle to get out the men, and told them to secure the captain, which they did, as I suppose; I got into a berth in the forecastle; I did my duty faithfully and gave him no cause or provocation to shoot me; I was treated with respect by the crew, and it is my opinion the captain was excited by lealous; I had no difficulty with the captain on the homeward passage, but on the outward passage, there was a difference between us as to the position in which I was shipped, but that was settied in Para; this vessel is a British vessel and the captain and myself are British subjects.

TESTINONY OF LEVI SIMPSON.

Levi Simpson, being duly sworp, says—I am seaman on board the British schooner Ottawa, now lying in this port; on the day of the shooting I went to the wheel at six o'clock P. M.; about seven o'clock the captain came out of the cabin and went up behind the mate; the captain fired at the steward who ran forward, and the captain shoulder and talked some three or four minutes; a s

The case was then submitted to the jury, who returned the following

VERLICT.

That Freeman Tingley came to his injuries at the hends of Captan William I'ye, of the schooler Ottawa, while at sea, on the 19th day of March, 1867.

The captain, who is twenty-eight years of are, born in Frince Edward's Island, and lives at Hopewell Cape, N. B., was arraigned and confessed to shooting Tingley, but without intending to kill him. Coroner Gover committed him to the Tombs to await the result of Tingley's injuries. The latter is twenty-four years of age and also a native of New Brunswick.

THE NESTORIAN OUTWARD BOUND.

PORTLAND, April 2, 1867.
The steamship Nextorian sailed at twelve o'clock last night for St. John to lead. She will return here for the

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE

named John King, Martin Feen, John Hallerly and Thomas Carroll, had a narrow escape from drowning Monday afternoon in the Harlem river. It appears they went out on a pleasure excursion in a row boat, and were pulling along at a brisk rate, when a squall suddenly sprung up and capsized them. For some time they held on by the gunwale, but finally struck out for the shore and became entangled in the weeds. Christopher Gerraghty, a young man in the employment of Captain Delaney, with others, procured a boat, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in rescuing the men from their perilous position.

A Confection.—In the report of an affray which took

A CORRECTION. — In the report of an affray which took place in Coombs' billiard saloon, Morrisania, on Friday

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester (Br), Jones, Liverpo March 16, and Queenstown 18th. with mass and 306 passes, to John G Dale. Wirch 27, lat 43, lon 50 05, passesteamship City of Cov., hence for Liverpool: same dipassed a large quantity of bee; 24th, lat 48 67, lon 34 54. c changed signals with steamship Nova Scotian, from Pot land for Liverpool.

[For other Shipping Intelligence see fifth page.]

A CARD.

A TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, MERCHANTS, &c.
The European celebrated HOFF'S MALT EXTRACTHEALTH BEVERAGE was, towards the end of last year,
introduced into the United States of America.
Mr. Hoff has established
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT (for America),
Sel Broadway, N. Y., opposite Barnum's Museum,
For the past seventeen years the great value of Hoff's Malt
Extract Health Beverage has been known in Europe both as
the most delicious health preserving beverage and as the
safest and surest remedy, unsurpassed by any naussonamedicine.
Hof's Malt Extract has been awarded several gold and
silver medals by European Academies of Modicine, owing to
its never failing efficacy in diseases of the stomach, throst
and chest, and especially in consumptive cases.
Our metropolis has hailed with delight the establishment
of Mr. Hoff's Depot. The President of the New York Academy of Medicine appointed a committee to report upon the
value of this remedy, which maintains an exceptional rank
over all of the so-caided remedices of which the market is
everywhere filled.
The first physicians of New York prescribe & daily. The
first families use it as a table drink. The attaintion of errory
one who knows by reputation the encommons consumption of
Hoff's Malt Extract in Europe, and of every does who finds
the incorable report made, to the New York Academy of
Me clic by the succini co-omittee. A safe generalize of the
superiority of Hoff's Malt Extract, as metalled to the New York Academy of
Me clic by the succini co-omittee.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—BUY YOUR PRENCH
CHINA DINNER SETS, 134 PIECES, \$30.

Do., Tea Sets, 44 pieces. \$6.

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To. Tea Plates, per

A FACT -8 LBS. P. P. CO.'S EAST INDIA COPPER for S1, or 1 lb. for 15c. New Jersey depots. Wm. White

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Makes delicious, Jellies, Haine Mange, Charlotte Russe
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BY THE GARDNER MANUFACTIG CO., 10 BOWERY,
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A liberal discount made to the trade.

LOAN OFFICES. AT NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER, street, up stairs, the utmost value will be paid for Diamouds, Watches, Jewels, Silverware, &c.; or liberal advances made on consignment. Diamonds, Watches, &c., for said cheap. A. HONIGMAN, Broker, removed from No. 66 Nassau street.

AT 77—MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON DIA-MONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AC. OR THE SAME BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST RATES; ALSO PAWNBROKERS TICKETS BOUGHT FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AC. ATT BLEECKERSTREET, SECOND FLOOR, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROAD-WAY. A 7 212 BRÖADWAY BRIDGE, KNOX BUILDING,
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AT 382 PEARL STREET, BETWEEN NEW BOWERY and Franklin square, EISNER & CO., advance lib-enily at reasonable terms on all valuable property, Watches, Jewelry, Diamouds, &c., or purchase.

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A. DIAMONDS.
WATCHES, AC., MONEY ADVANCED,
BOUGHT OR MONEY ADVANCED,
AT SIT BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 4.

A GENTLEMAN IN GOOD POSITION, RESIDING ON A the Hudson river, wishes to correspond with some young lady or widow, with a view to instrument; aged 25 to 36; must possess means; security given by received given and required. Address for one week to receive the post 1,29 New York Post office.